

Part Number	Max E.S.P.		Circuit 1		Circuit 2		Output @ 240V	
	<i>IN. W.C</i>	<i>kPa</i>	<i>MCA</i>	<i>MOP</i>	<i>MCA</i>	<i>MOP</i>	<i>kW</i>	<i>BTU/hr</i>
HKTPD051	0.8	0.19	28.74	25	-	-	4.75	16200
HKTPD081	0.8	0.19	36.46	40	-	-	7.00	23800
HKTPD101	0.8	0.19	49.48	50	-	-	9.50	32400
HKTPD151	0.8	0.19	49.48	50	24.74	25	14.25	48600
HKTPD191	0.5	0.12	49.48	50	36.46	25	19.00	64800
HKTPD201	0.8	0.19	49.48	50	36.46	25	19.00	64800

DP3HM						
Model	Heater Kit Part #					
	HKTPD051	HKTPD081	HKTPD101	HKTPD151	HKTPD191	HKTPD201
DP3HM2431	X	X	X			
DP3HM3031	X	X	X	X		
DP3HM3631	X	X	X	X		
DP3HM4231	X	X	X	X		
DP3HM4831	X	X	X	X	X	
DP3HM6031	X	X	X	X		X

Speed Tap Selection for 0.0-0.5 E.S.P.						
Model	Heater Kit Part #					
	HKTPD051	HKTPD081	HKTPD101	HKTPD151	HKTPD191	HKTPD201
DP3HM2431	T3	T3	T3			
DP3HM3031	T3	T3	T3	T5		
DP3HM3631	T3	T3	T3	T5		
DP3HM4231	T3	T3	T3	T5		
DP3HM4831	T3	T3	T3	T5	T5	
DP3HM6031	T3	T3	T3	T5		T5

Speed Tap Selection for 0.5-0.8 E.S.P.						
Model	Heater Kit Part #					
	HKTPD051	HKTPD081	HKTPD101	HKTPD151	HKTPD191	HKTPD201
DP3HM2431	T5	T5	T5			
DP3HM3031	T5	T5	T5	T5		
DP3HM3631	T5	T5	T5	T5		
DP3HM4231	T5	T5	T5	T5		
DP3HM4831	T5	T5	T5	T5	T5	
DP3HM6031	T5	T5	T5	T5		T5

Unit Compatibility		
Model	Heater Kit Part #	
	<i>HKTPD153</i>	<i>HKTPD203</i>
DP3HM3633	X	
DP3HM4833	X	
DP3HM6033	X	X

Speed Tap Selection 0.0-0.8 ESP		
Model	Heater Kit Part #	
	<i>HKTPD153</i>	<i>HKTPD203</i>
DP3HM3633	T5	
DP3HM4833	T5	
DP3HM6033	T5	T5

MAINTENANCE



WARNING

HIGH VOLTAGE!

DISCONNECT ALL POWER BEFORE SERVICING OR INSTALLING THIS UNIT. MULTIPLE POWER SOURCES MAY BE PRESENT. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY CAUSE PROPERTY DAMAGE, PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH.



The Self-Contained Package Heat Pump should operate for many years without excessive service calls if the unit is installed properly. However, it is recommended that the homeowner inspect the unit before a seasonal start up. The coils should be free of debris so adequate airflow is achieved. The return and supply registers should be free of any obstructions. The filters should be cleaned or replaced. These few steps will help to keep the product up time to a maximum. The Troubleshooting Chart (see Appendix) should help in identifying problems if the unit does not operate properly.

RECOVERY

When removing refrigerant from a system, either for servicing or decommissioning, it is recommended good practice that all refrigerants are removed safely.

When transferring refrigerant into cylinders, ensure that only appropriate refrigerant recovery cylinders are employed. Ensure that the correct number of cylinders for holding the total system charge is available. All cylinders to be used are designated for the recovered refrigerant and labeled for that refrigerant (i.e. special cylinders for the recovery of refrigerant). Cylinders shall be complete with pressure-relief valve and associated shut-off valves in good working order. Empty recovery cylinders are evacuated and, if possible, cooled before recovery occurs.

The recovery equipment shall be in good working order with a set of instructions concerning the equipment that is at hand and shall be suitable for the recovery of the flammable refrigerant. If in doubt, the manufacturer should be consulted. In addition, a set of calibrated weighing scales shall be available and in good working order. Hoses shall be complete with leak-free disconnect couplings and in good condition.

The recovered refrigerant shall be processed according to local legislation in the correct recovery cylinder, and the relevant waste transfer note arranged. Do not mix refrigerants in recovery units and especially not in cylinders.

If compressors or compressor oils are to be removed, ensure that they have been evacuated to an acceptable level to make certain that flammable refrigerant does not remain within the lubricant. The compressor body shall not be heated by an open flame or other ignition sources to accelerate this process. When oil is drained from a system, it shall be carried out safely.

CHARGING PROCEDURES

In addition to conventional charging procedures, the following requirements shall be followed.

- Ensure that contamination of different refrigerants does not occur when using charging equipment.
- Hoses or lines shall be as short as possible to minimize the amount of refrigerant contained in them.
- Cylinders shall be kept in an appropriate position according to the instructions.
- Ensure that the REFRIGERATING SYSTEM is grounded prior to charging the system with refrigerant.
- Label the system when charging is complete (if not already).
- Extreme care shall be taken not to overfill the REFRIGERATING SYSTEM.

Prior to recharging the system, it shall be pressure-tested with the appropriate purging gas. The system shall be leak-tested on completion of charging but prior to commissioning. A follow up leak test shall be carried out prior to leaving the site.

NOTE: "EARTHING" IS DEFINED AS ACHIEVING AN EARTH GROUND BY CONNECTING THE EQUIPMENT'S SUPPLIED GROUNDING LUG TO THE EARTH. THIS SHOULD BE VERIFIED BY A CERTIFIED TECHNICIAN.

SERVICE

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS FOR USE BY QUALIFIED SERVICE AGENCY ONLY: OTHERS SHOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO SERVICE THIS EQUIPMENT.

COMMON CAUSES OF UNSATISFACTORY OPERATION OF HEAT PUMP ON THE HEATING CYCLE.

INADEQUATE AIR VOLUME THROUGH INDOOR COIL

When a heat pump is in the heating cycle, the indoor coil is functioning as a condenser. The return air filter must always be clean, and sufficient air volume must pass through the indoor coil to prevent excessive discharge pressure, and high pressure cut out.

OUTSIDE AIR INTO RETURN DUCT

Do not introduce cold outside air into the return duct of a heat pump installation. Do not allow air entering the indoor coil to drop below 65°F. Air below this temperature will cause low discharge pressure, thus low suction pressure, and excessive defrost cycling resulting in low heating output. It may also cause false defrosting.

MALFUNCTIONING REVERSING VALVE

This may be due to:

1. **Solenoid not energized** – In order to determine if the solenoid is energized, touch the nut that holds the solenoid cover in place with a screwdriver. If the nut magnetically holds the screwdriver, the solenoid is energized, and the unit is in the cooling cycle.
2. **No voltage at unit's solenoid** – Check unit voltage. If no voltage, check wiring circuit.
3. **Valve will not shift:**
 - a. **Undercharged** – Check for leaks.
 - b. **Valve Body Damaged** – Replace valve.
 - c. **Unit Properly Charged** – If it is on the heating cycle, raise the discharge pressure by restricting airflow through the indoor coil. If the valve does not shift, tap it lightly on both ends with a screwdriver handle. Do Not Tap the Valve Body. If the unit is on the cooling cycle, raise the discharge pressure by restricting airflow through the outdoor coil. If the valve does not shift after the above attempts, cut the unit off, and wait until the discharge and suction pressure equalize, and repeat above steps. If the valve does not shift, replace it.

CLEAN OUTDOOR COIL (QUALIFIED SERVICER ONLY)

The coil with the outside air flowing over it should be inspected annually and cleaned as frequently as necessary to keep the finned areas free of lint, hair and debris.

CLEAN INDOOR COIL (QUALIFIED SERVICER ONLY)

Before cleaning the indoor coil, A2L sensor must be removed from the unit to avoid damage and contamination. Air filters should also be removed before performing maintenance. The coil with the filtered air flowing over it should be inspected and cleaned as frequently as necessary to keep the finned areas free of debris. Coil cleaning should be performed, utilizing an approved cleaning method and cleaning agent, from inside-out (opposite operating airflow direction) to prevent damage to the tube, fin coil, and any other components. Prior to resuming unit operation, ensure to reinstall the A2L sensor.

SERVICING MEASURES FOR THE REFRIGERANT DETECTION SYSTEM

Before servicing, identify the mode of operation of the system by reading the LED flashing pattern on the PCB within the control box and matching the LED flashing pattern with mode of operation in the A2L PCB fault code table on the wiring diagram which is attached on the back side of the control box panel (RDS PCB Fault Code Table). After identifying the mode of operation, take recommended actions as specified in the Recommended Actions for PCB LED Flashing Codes Table.

REFRIGERANT SENSORS for REFRIGERANT DETECTION SYSTEMS shall only be replaced with sensors specified by the manufacturer. If REFRIGERANT SENSOR requires replacement, please replace with Sensata R32 Sensor PN#RGD-00ML12 (Daikin PN#SER2A08012).

LED STATUS	
MODE	LED FLASHING PATTERN
NORMAL OPERATION	SLOW LED FLASHING PATTERN (2 SECONDS ON 2 SECONDS OFF)
R-32 LEAK ALARM	FAST LED FLASHING PATTERN
DELAY MODE	LED WILL BE ON CONTINUOUSLY
SYSTEM VERIFICATION MODE	FAST LED FLASHING PATTERN
CONTROL BOARD INTERNAL FAULT	LED WILL FLASH 2 TIMES AND THEN BE OFF FOR 5 SECONDS
R32 SENSOR COMMUNICATION FAULT	LED WILL FLASH 3 TIMES AND THEN BE OFF FOR 5 SECONDS
R32 SENSOR FAULT	LED WILL FLASH 4 TIMES AND THEN BE OFF FOR 5 SECONDS

RDS PCB FAULT CODE TABLE

REVERSING VALVE TROUBLESHOOTING

CHECKING REVERSING VALVE AND SOLENOID

Reversing valve used in heat pumps could potentially leak internally. Discharge gases can leak into the suction inside the valve. Compound gages will give the same symptoms as bad compressor valves or broken scroll flanks. The temperature between true suction and the suction line after the valve should not be greater than 4 degrees. NOTE: The center tube is always the suction line and should be cold.

TROUBLESHOOTING THE REVERSING VALVE FOR ELECTRICAL FAILURE

1. Place unit into the cooling mode. Test for 24 volts at the solenoid. If there is no voltage present at coil, check the control voltage.
2. If voltage is present, loosen the nut on the top of the coil. Remove the coil, there should be slight resistance.
3. If the slight resistance is felt, remove the coil. As you remove the coil listen carefully, an audible click should be detected. The clicking is due to the movement of the pilot valve plunger. The absence of a clicking sound indicates the plunger is stuck.

TROUBLESHOOTING MECHANICAL FAILURES ON A REVERSING VALVE BY PRESSURE

1. Troubleshooting the reversing valve can be done by pressure and touch.
2. Raise the head pressure. In the cooling mode block the fan exhaust. Once head pressure has been raised, cycle between cooling and heating and see if the piston can be freed.

TROUBLESHOOTING MECHANICAL FAILURES ON A REVERSING VALVE BY TEMPERATURE

1. When operating properly the valve contains refrigerant gases at certain temperatures.
2. The discharge line should be the same temperature after the valves discharge line.
3. The true suction should be the same as the suction line after the valve. If there is a 4-degree difference, valve is leaking

When stuck in the mid-position, part of the discharge gas from the compressor is directed back to the suction side, resulting in excessively high suction pressure. An increase in the suction line temperature through the reversing valve can also be measured. Check operation of the valve by starting the system and switching the operation from COOLING to HEATING cycle.

If the valve fails to change its position, test the voltage (24V) at the valve coil terminals, while the system is on the COOLING cycle.

If voltage is registered at the coil, tap the valve body lightly while switching the system from HEATING to COOLING, etc. If this fails to cause the valve to switch positions, remove the coil connector cap and test the continuity of the reversing valve solenoid coil. If the coil does not test continuous - replace it. If the coil test continuous and 24 volts is present at the coil terminals, the valve is inoperative - replace it.

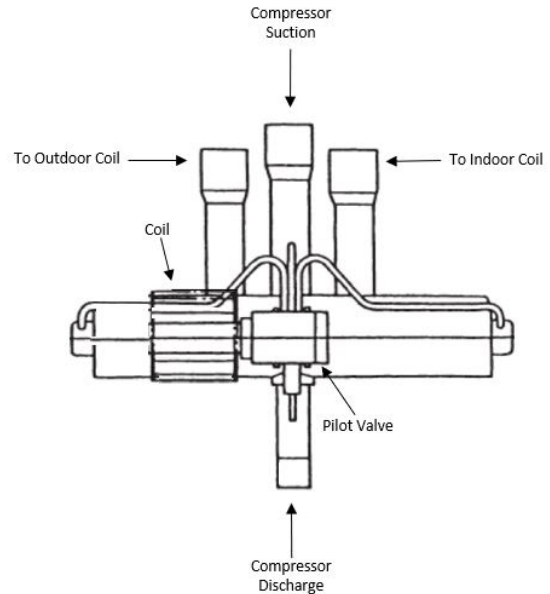


FIGURE 13: REVERSING VALVE

POOR "TERMINATING" SENSOR CONTACT

The unit's defrost terminating sensor must make good thermal contact with the outdoor coil tubing. Poor contact may not terminate the unit's defrost cycle quickly enough to prevent the unit from cutting out on high discharge pressure.

UNDERCHARGE

An undercharged heat pump on the heating cycle will cause low discharge pressure resulting in low suction pressure and frost accumulation on the outdoor coil.

TROUBLESHOOTING CODE

LED TROUBLESHOOT STATUS					
	MODE	DEFINITION	LED FLASHING PATTERN	RECOMMENDED ACTIONS	NOTES
1	Normal Operation	No faults to report.	Slow LED flashing pattern (2 seconds on and 2 seconds off)	No actions needed.	
2	R32 Leak Alarm	R32 leak is currently being detected.	Fast LED Flashing Pattern	A technician will need to find the refrigerant leak and address it. Unit shall be thawed before servicing.	In terms of the controls, no action is needed. The controls and sensor are working fine.
3	Delay Mode	After R32 leak or alarm has been cleared, the unit will remain in alarm mode for 5 minutes before returning to normal operation.	LED will be on continuously	No action needed - If the system was previously experiencing an actual R32 Leak, the refrigerant can no longer be detected by the sensor meaning it's either gone and the system won't work anymore or there was a false alarm. If the system was experiencing a Fault, the fault is gone and the system will return to normal operation in 5 min.	After any alarm or fault, it is required to remain in R32 mitigation mode for 5 minutes.
4	System Verification Mode	Manual test run by contractor to simulate R32 Leak Alarm (test will last for 5 minutes max).	Fast LED Flashing Pattern	No actions needed.	To enter system verification test mode, press the button on the control 2 times within 5 seconds. The control will enter a simulated R32 Leak Alarm state and remain in that mode for 5 minutes. After 5 minutes, the control will return to Normal Operation automatically. If the contractor wants to end the test early they need to press the button one time.
5	Control Board Internal Fault	Control board has detected an issue with the R32 detection system.	LED will flash 2 times and then be off for 5 seconds, before repeating pattern	1) Unplug and plug the R32 sensor back in. Cycle power to the system. 2) If the control is in "Normal Operation" or "Delay Mode", there is no more issue. If not, continue with diagnostics 3) Unplug R32 sensor and leave unplugged. Cycle power to the system 4) If the control still displays "Control Board Internal Fault" (2 flash pattern), replace the control. If the control now displays "R32 Sensor Communication Fault" (3 flash pattern), replace the sensor.	This error could indicate an on board relay failure or a short with the sensor communications. A sensor communication short could occur on the board itself or external to the board. These steps will determine if the error is on the board or external to the board.
6	R32 Sensor Communication Fault	Control board does not have communications with R32 sensor.	LED will flash 3 times and then be off for 5 seconds, before repeating pattern	1) Unplug and plug the R32 sensor back in. Cycle power to the system. 2) If control is in "Normal Operation" or "Delay Mode", there is no more issue. If not, continue with diagnostics. 3) If the control still displays "R32 Sensor Communication Fault" (3 flash pattern), replace both the sensor and the PCB.	If the control cannot talk to the sensor there could be a problem with the sensor, a problem with the sensor harness or a problem internal to the control. The field will not be able to measure anything to reliably fix this error assuming the connector is properly secured to the control. Replacing both is the only option.
7	R32 Sensor Fault	R32 Sensor has reported an internal issue.	LED will flash 4 times and then be off for 5 seconds, before repeating pattern	Replace R32 sensor.	Communications to the sensor are perfectly fine. The sensor itself is reporting an internal fault.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS FOR PCB LED FLASHING CODES TABLE

	warning; flammable materials
	service indicator; read technical manual
	operator's manual; operating instructions
	warning; low burning velocity material
	UN GHS flame symbol

MARKING SYMBOL TABLE

TROUBLESHOOTING CHART



WARNING

HIGH VOLTAGE!

Disconnect ALL power before servicing or installing this unit. Multiple power sources may be present. Failure to do so may cause property damage, personal injury or death.



SYMPTOM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	REMEDY
High head - low suction	a. Restriction in liquid line or flowrator	a. Remove or replace with proper size flowrator.
High head - high or normal suction	a. Dirty condenser coil b. Overcharged c. Condenser fan not running	a. Clean coil b. Correct System charge c. Repair or Replace
Low head - high suction	a. Incorrect flowrator b. Defective compressor valves c. Flowrator not seating properly	a. Replace with correct flowrator b. Replace compressor c. Check for debris under flowrator or deformed flowrator. Remove debris or replace flowrator.
Unit will not run	a. Power off or loose electrical connection b. Thermostat out of calibration set too high c. Defective contactor d. Blown fuses or tripped breaker e. Transformer defective f. High or low pressure control open (Optional) g. Compressor overload contacts open	a. Check for unit voltage at contactor in unit b. Reset c. Check for 24 volts at contactor coil replace if contacts are open d. Replace fuse or reset breaker Check wiring - replace transformer f. Reset high pressure control or check unit charge High pressure control opens at 610 psig Low pressure control opens at 22 psig g. Replace compressor NOTE: Wait at least 2 hours for overload to reset
Condenser fan runs, compressor doesn't	a. Loose connection b. Compressor stuck, grounded or open winding open internal overload c. Low voltage connection d. Capacitor weak, open, or shorted	a. Check for unit voltage at compressor check & tighten all connections b. Wait at least 2 hours for overload to reset If still open, replace the compressor. c. At compressor terminals, voltage must be within 10 % of nameplate volts when unit is operating d. Check capacitor. If defective, replace.
Low suction - cool compressor Iced evaporator coil	a. Low indoor airflow	a. Increase speed of blower or reduce restriction - replace air filters
Compressor short cycles	a. Defective overload protector b. Unit cycling on low pressure control c. High pressure switch cuts out	a. Replace - check for correct voltage b. Check refrigerant charge and / or airflow c. Check airflow (Indoor & outdoor)
Registers sweat	a. Low airflow	a. Increase speed of blower or reduce restriction replace air filters
High suction pressure	a. Excessive load b. Defective compressor c. Reversing valve not seating properly.	a. Recheck load calculation b. Replace c. Replace
Insufficient cooling	a. Improperly sized unit b. Improper airflow c. Incorrect refrigerant charge. d. Incorrect voltage	a. Recalculate load b. Check - should be approximately 400 CFM per ton c. Charge per procedure attached to unit service panel d. At compressor terminals, voltage must be within 10% of nameplate volts when unit is operating
Evaporator coil freezing or frosting	a. Low airflow b. Low refrigerant charge c. Operating unit in cooling mode below 65°F outdoor temperature	a. Check - should be approximately 400 CFM per ton, dirty air filters, all duct outlets open b. Properly charge unit c. Install or check low ambient control, should be open below 65°F outdoor temperature

DP3HM[24-60] BLOWER PERFORMANCE DATA

Horizontal Flow												
Model	Motor Tap	Compressor Stage	Volts	E.S.P. (In. of H ₂ O)								
					0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
DP3HM2431**	T1	Single Stage	230	CFM	847	792	728	638	-	-	-	-
				Watts	76	84	94	102	-	-	-	-
	T2/T3	Single Stage	230	CFM	1043	1020	922	906	856	713	623	635
				Watts	166	168	179	185	194	203	209	206
	T4/T5	Single Stage	230	CFM	1371	1306	1281	1240	1186	1133	1072	1000
				Watts	235	243	252	261	266	275	284	293
DP3HM3031**	T1	Single Stage	230	CFM	877	821	758	674	596	531	481	-
				Watts	84	92	99	110	118	125	130	-
	T2/T3	Single Stage	230	CFM	1276	1223	1175	1128	1077	1025	985	914
				Watts	221	232	241	250	257	264	271	279
	T4/T5	Single Stage	230	CFM	1463	1419	1376	1329	1282	1235	1183	1126
				Watts	284	294	302	309	317	325	333	340
DP3HM363***	T1	Single Stage	230	CFM	850	795	726	640	559	-	-	-
				Watts	76	85	93	103	110	-	-	-
	T2/T3	Single Stage	230	CFM	1399	1360	1288	1240	1190	1136	1083	1017
				Watts	281	291	298	305	313	322	329	336
	T4/T5	Single Stage	230	CFM	1604	1560	1507	1468	1415	1364	1321	1276
				Watts	396	402	408	424	426	433	444	454
DP3HM4231**	T1	Single Stage	230	CFM	1003	937	887	837	773	699	631	574
				Watts	100	106	116	129	142	154	162	171
	T2/T3	Single Stage	230	CFM	1487	1447	1407	1363	1318	1274	1229	1165
				Watts	269	279	291	302	309	321	332	340
	T4/T5	Single Stage	230	CFM	1799	1754	1712	1672	1630	1582	1534	1482
				Watts	419	430	442	453	462	469	475	481
DP3HM483***	T1	Single Stage	230	CFM	1177	1123	1077	1031	972	-	-	-
				Watts	142	151	162	173	185	-	-	-
	T2/T3	Single Stage	230	CFM	1838	1794	1749	1711	1672	1626	1576	1528
				Watts	448	458	468	479	490	497	503	510
	T4/T5	Single Stage	230	CFM	1984	1947	1975	1864	1823	1781	1741	1694
				Watts	567	578	590	596	603	610	618	623
DP3HM603***	T1	Low Stage	230	CFM	1499	1447	1404	1376	1130	1280	1230	1145
				Watts	268	278	290	300	311	325	338	353
	T2/T3	High Stage	230	CFM	2001	1958	19008	1865	1822	1774	1729	1680
				Watts	569	583	595	600	613	622	629	638
	T4/T5	High Stage	230	CFM	2199	2161	2126	2090	2056	2018	1918	1949
				Watts	801	809	817	828	838	851	858	873

NOTES:

- Data shown is dry coil. Wet coil pressure drop is approximately: 0.1" H₂O, for two-row indoor coil; 0.2" H₂O, for three-row coil; and 0.3" H₂O, for four-row indoor coil.
- Data shown does not include filter pressure drop, approx. 0.08" H₂O.
- Reduce airflow by 2% for 208-volt operation.

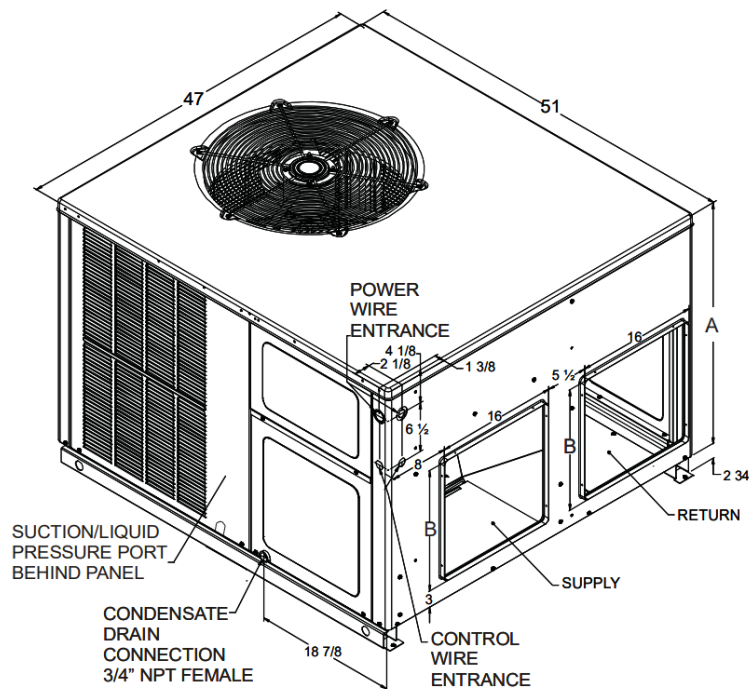
DP3HM[24-60] BLOWER PERFORMANCE DATA

Down Flow												
Model	Motor Tap	Compressor Stage	Volts	E.S.P. (In. of H ₂ O)								
					0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
DP3HM2431**	T1	Low Stage	230	CFM	828	767	680	574	-	-	-	-
				Watts	75	85	95	104	-	-	-	-
	T2/T3	High Stage	230	CFM	1086	993	963	852	768	672	637	621
				Watts	157	169	176	187	194	205	215	228
	T4/T5	High Stage	230	CFM	1355	1300	1254	1201	1147	1084	1007	899
				Watts	244	253	260	268	276	285	294	303
DP3HM3031**	T1	Low Stage	230	CFM	859	797	719	619	552	497	437	-
				Watts	83	92	101	111	118	122	127	-
	T2/T3	High Stage	230	CFM	1303	1236	1178	1123	1075	1015	956	884
				Watts	225	236	247	254	262	271	279	287
	T4/T5	High Stage	230	CFM	1439	1396	1341	1294	1246	1185	1119	1047
				Watts	288	297	305	313	322	330	339	347
DP3HM363***	T1	Low Stage	230	CFM	825	762	686	577	523	-	-	-
				Watts	77	87	97	105	111	-	-	-
	T2/T3	High Stage	230	CFM	1321	1319	1222	1170	1119	1077	1005	930
				Watts	285	291	300	309	319	324	333	342
	T4/T5	High Stage	230	CFM	1595	1555	1506	1462	1415	1370	1319	1260
				Watts	382	391	399	408	418	426	435	444
DP3HM4231**	T1	Low Stage	230	CFM	981	918	850	761	687	613	553	488
				Watts	100	113	126	138	153	161	171	179
	T2/T3	High Stage	230	CFM	1458	1418	1379	1336	1291	1249	1204	1141
				Watts	266	277	288	299	307	318	330	337
	T4/T5	High Stage	230	CFM	1786	1728	1678	1629	1577	1517	1453	1385
				Watts	419	432	445	457	468	474	482	490
DP3HM483***	T1	Low Stage	230	CFM	1168	1101	1045	979	913	-	-	-
				Watts	144	155	168	182	197	-	-	-
	T2/T3	High Stage	230	CFM	1841	1786	1735	1691	1646	1598	1544	1489
				Watts	438	451	463	473	485	493	500	508
	T4/T5	High Stage	230	CFM	2004	1949	1892	1837	1782	1728	1674	1616
				Watts	564	577	587	594	603	612	620	628
DP3HM603***	T1	Low Stage	230	CFM	1464	1408	1364	1326	1285	1240	1201	1140
				Watts	247	264	281	292	305	317	334	351
	T2/T3	High Stage	230	CFM	1999	1957	1904	1862	1822	1769	1732	1688
				Watts	546	563	577	587	598	606	615	625
	T4/T5	High Stage	230	CFM	2067	2031	1999	1964	1932	1897	1863	1832
				Watts	821	829	838	849	859	872	880	895

NOTES:

- Data shown is dry coil. Wet coil pressure drop is approximately: 0.1" H₂O, for two-row indoor coil; 0.2" H₂O, for three-row coil; and 0.3" H₂O, for four-row indoor coil.
- Data shown does not include filter pressure drop, approx. 0.08" H₂O.
- Reduce airflow by 2% for 208-volt operation.

UNIT DIMENSIONS



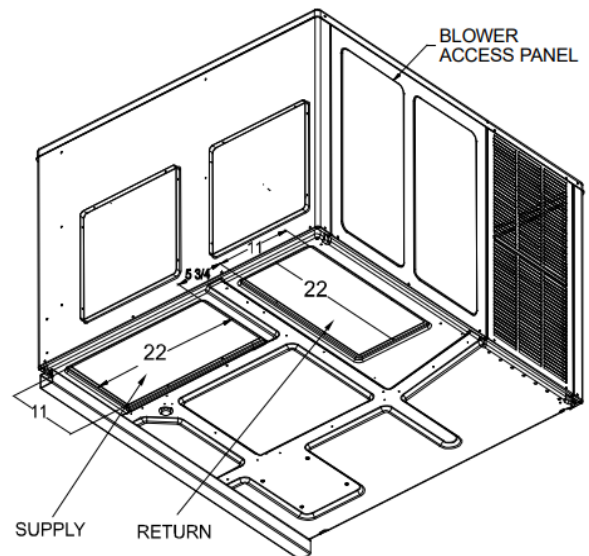
Model	Unit Dimensions				Chassis Size
			Height		
	W	D	A	B	
DP3HM2431	47	51	32	34 3/4	Medium
DP3HM3031	47	51	32	34 3/4	Medium
DP3HM363*	47	51	32	34 3/4	Medium
DP3HM4231	47	51	40	42 3/4	Large
DP3HM483*	47	51	40	42 3/4	Large
DP3HM603*	47	51	40	42 3/4	Large

MEDIUM CHASSIS

DP3HM2431
DP3HM3031
DP3HM363*

LARGE CHASSIS

DP3HM4231
DP3HM483*
DP3HM603*

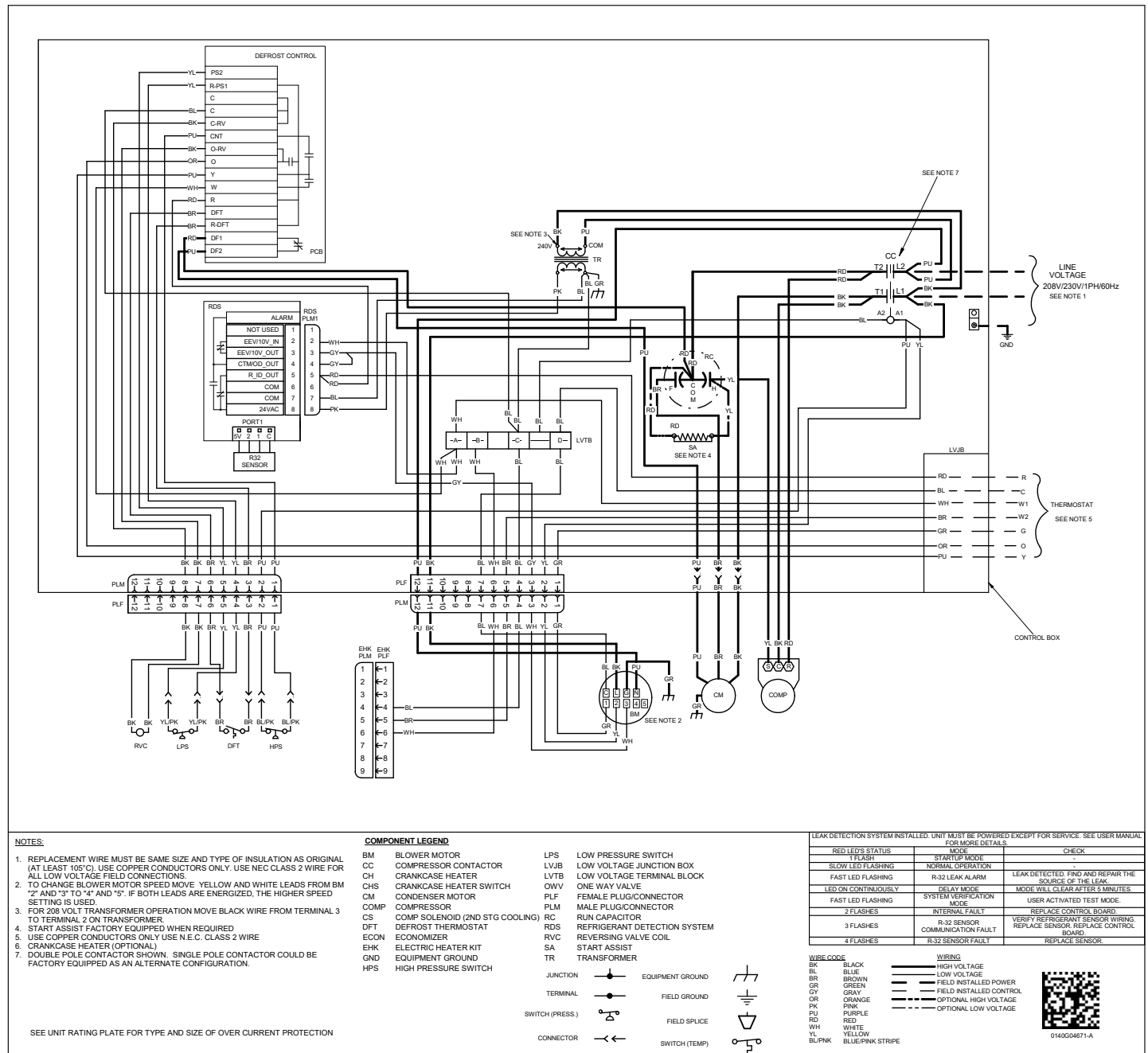


MINIMUM CLEARANCES

NOTE: Roof overhang
Should be no more than 48"

Model	Duct Openings			
	Supply		Return	
	W	H	W	H
DP3HM2431	16	16	16	16
DP3HM3031	16	16	16	16
DP3HM363*	16	16	16	16
DP3HM4231	16	18	16	18
DP3HM483*	16	18	16	18
DP3HM603*	16	18	16	18

DP3HM[24-42]3¹

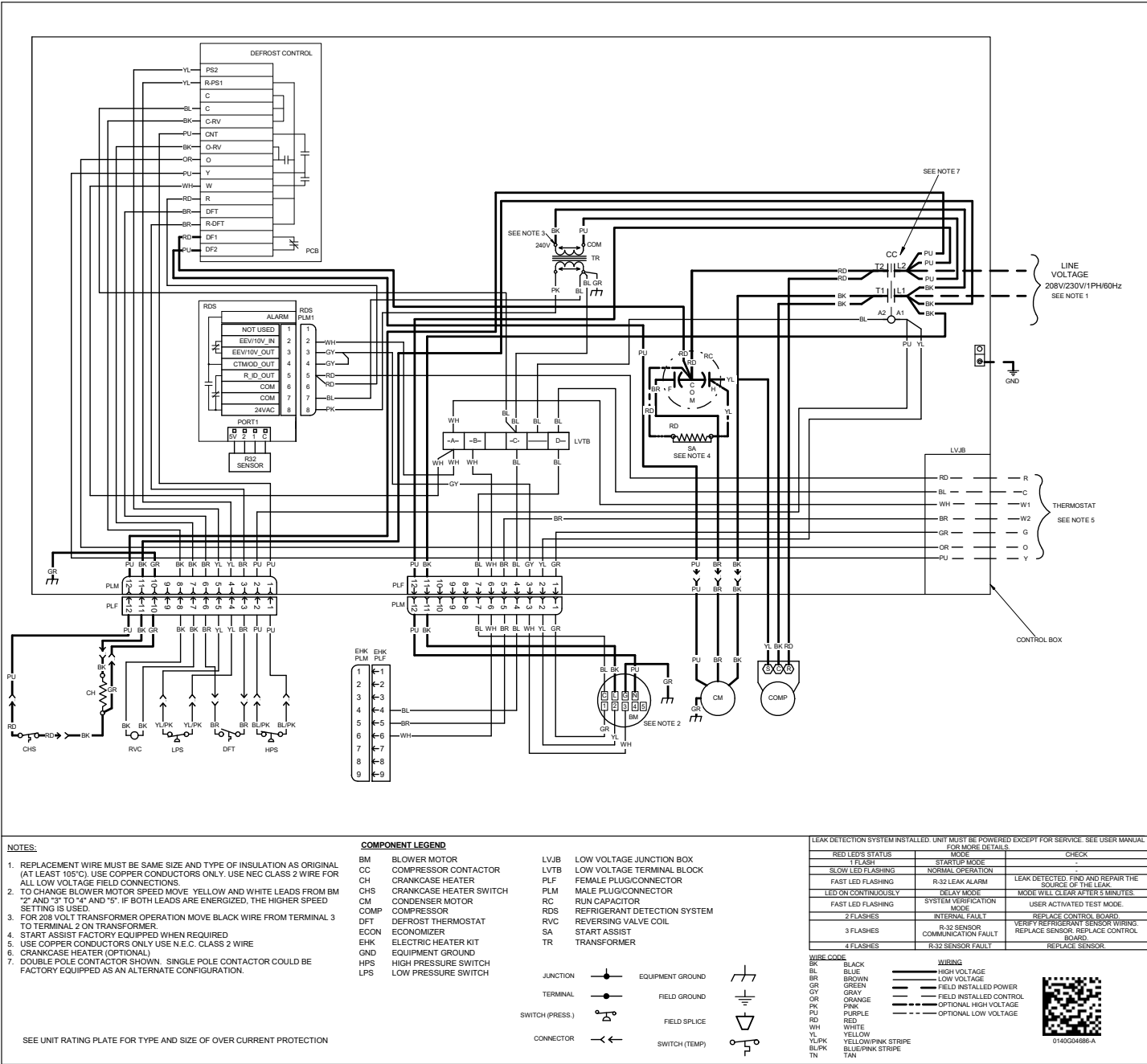


Wiring is subject to change. Always refer to the wiring diagram on the unit for the most up-to-date wiring.


WARNING

HIGH VOLTAGE!
DISCONNECT ALL POWER BEFORE SERVICING OR INSTALLING THIS UNIT. MULTIPLE POWER SOURCES MAY BE PRESENT. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY CAUSE PROPERTY DAMAGE, PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH.

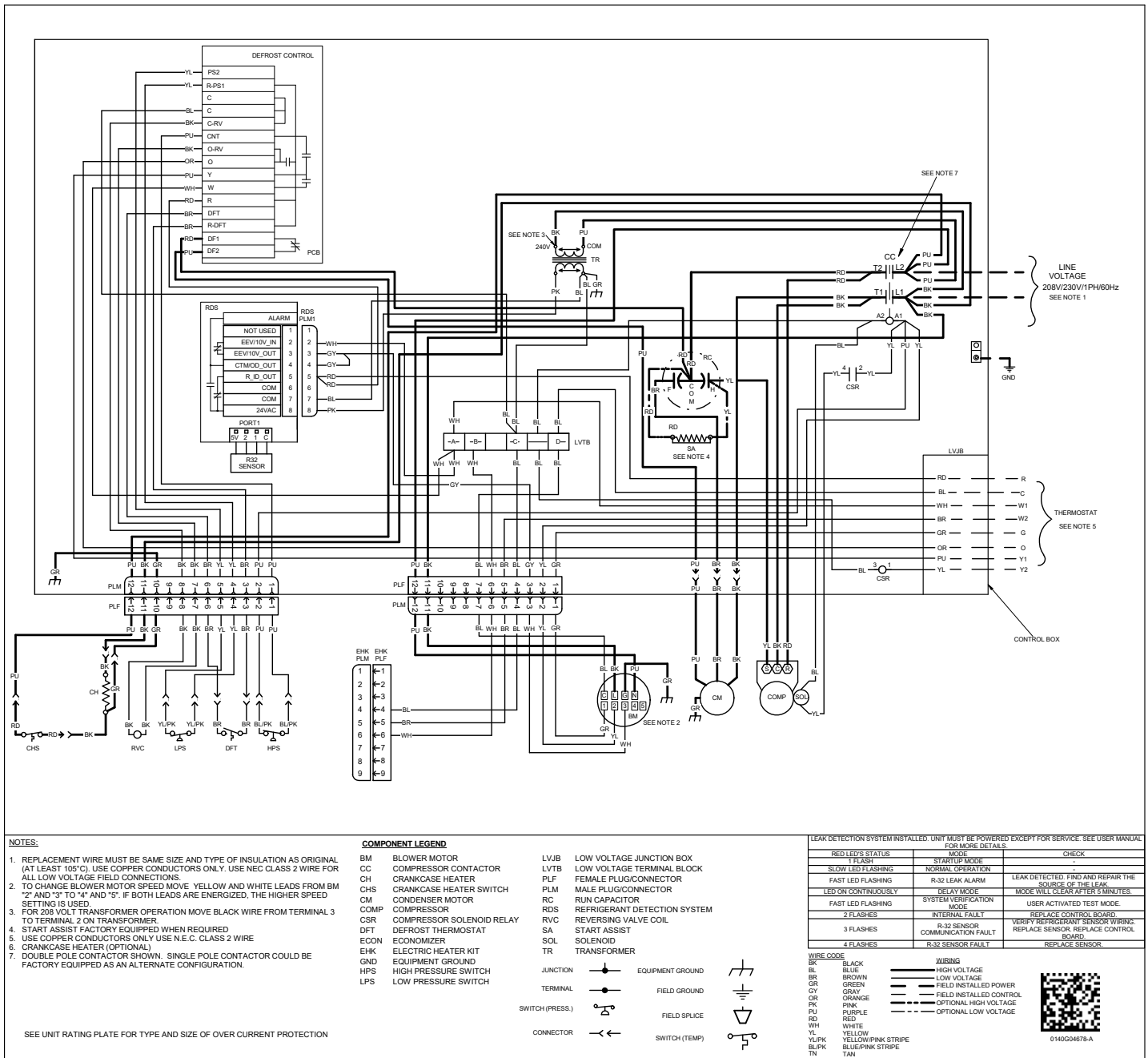




Wiring is subject to change. Always refer to the wiring diagram on the unit for the most up-to-date wiring.

WARNING

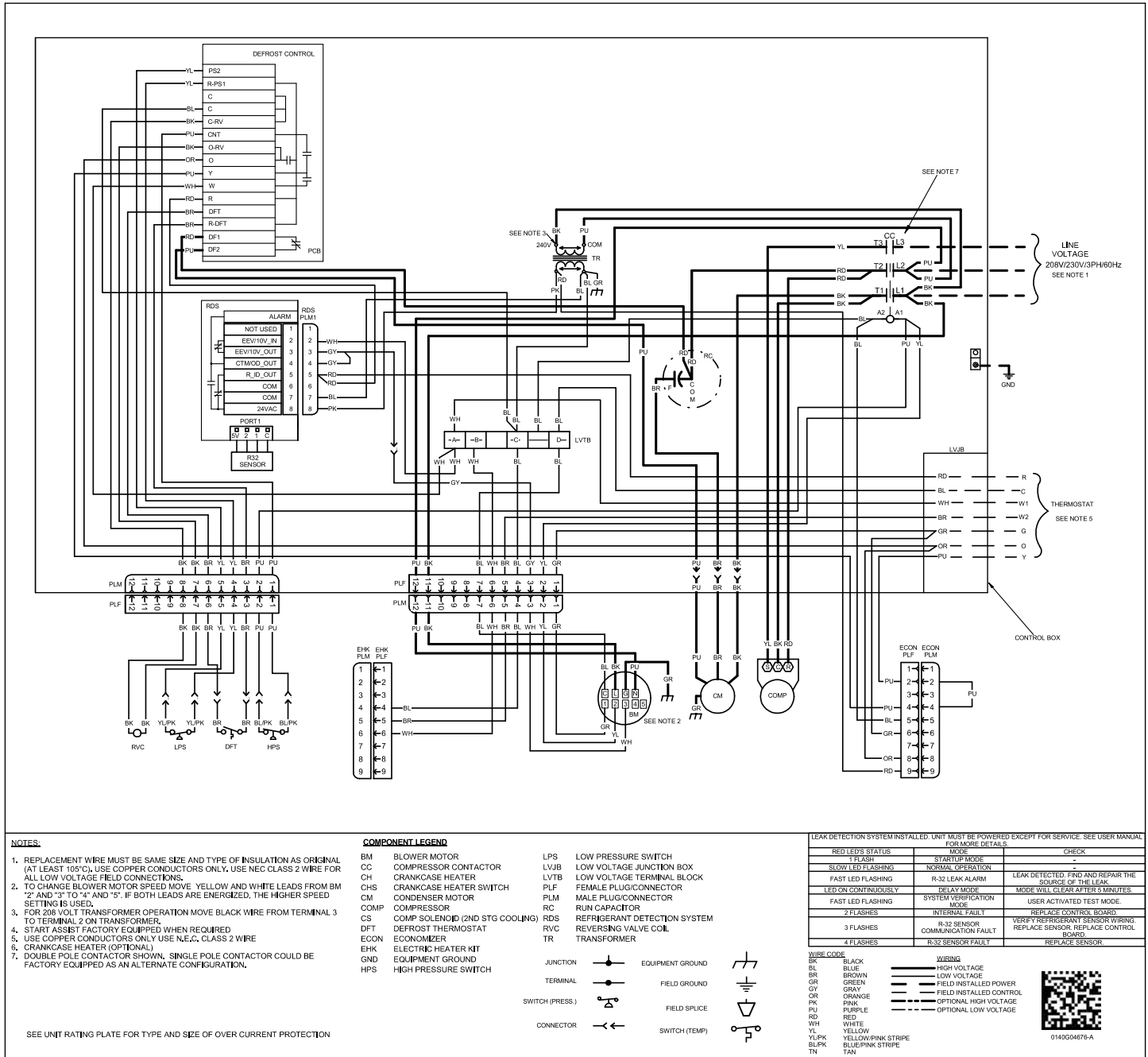
HIGH VOLTAGE!
DISCONNECT ALL POWER BEFORE SERVICING OR INSTALLING THIS UNIT. MULTIPLE POWER SOURCES MAY BE PRESENT. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY CAUSE PROPERTY DAMAGE, PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH.



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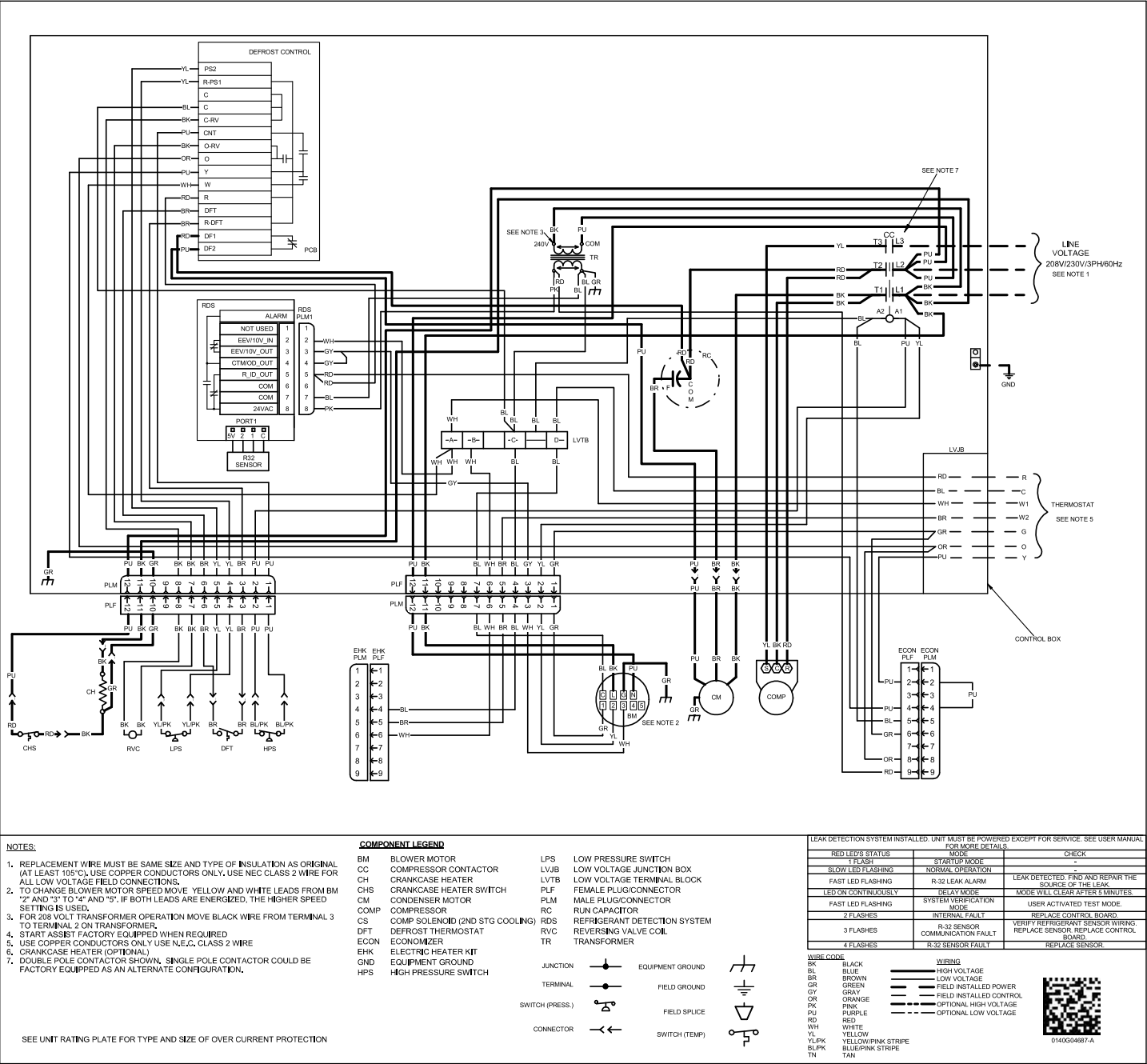
HIGH VOLTAGE!
DISCONNECT ALL POWER BEFORE SERVICING OR INSTALLING THIS
UNIT. MULTIPLE POWER SOURCES MAY BE PRESENT. FAILURE TO
DO SO MAY CAUSE PROPERTY DAMAGE, PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH.



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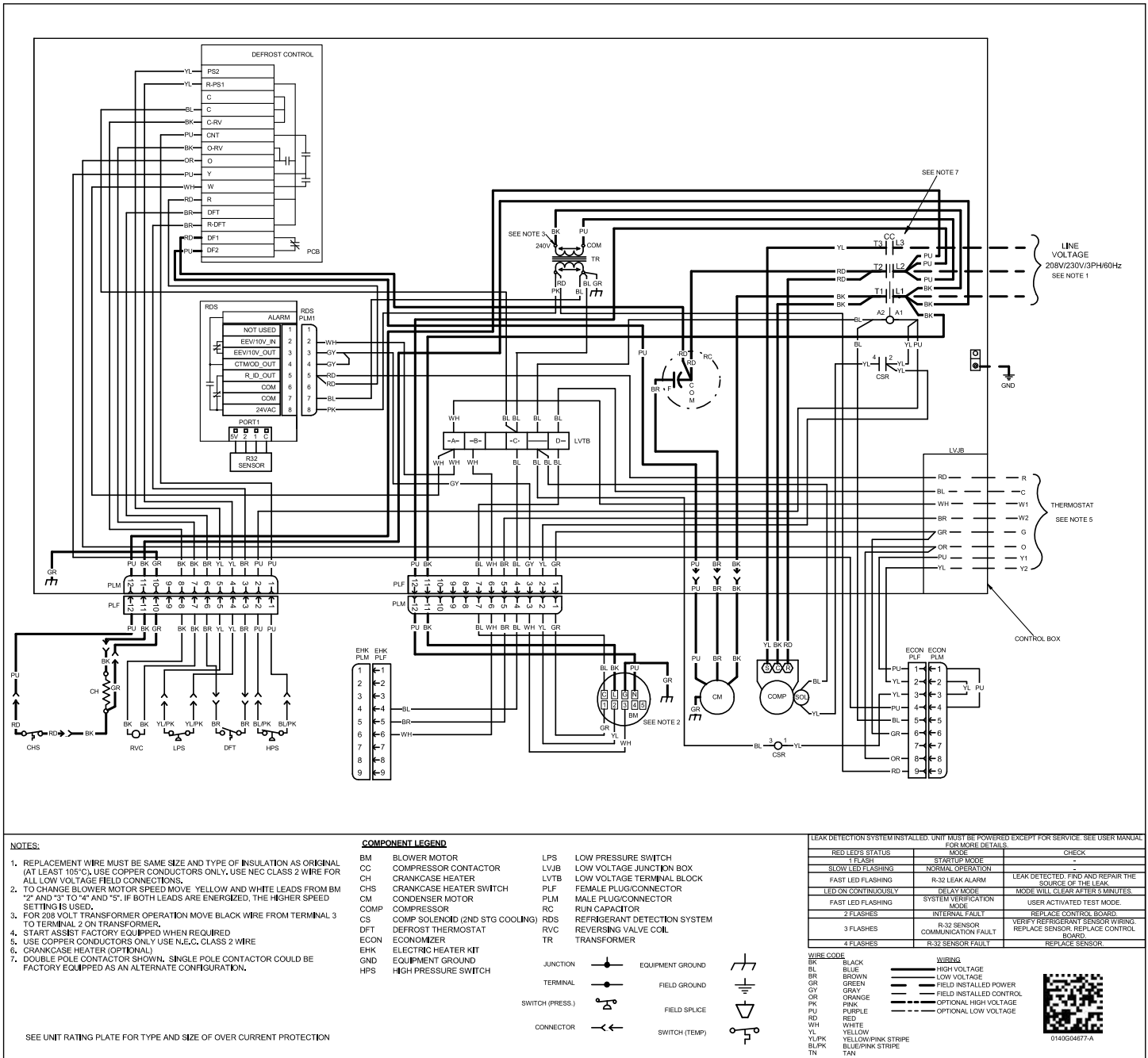


Wiring is subject to change. Always refer to the wiring diagram on the unit for the most up-to-date wiring.



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Wiring is subject to change. Always refer to the wiring diagram on the unit for the most up-to-date wiring.

PACKAGE UNITS - HEAT PUMP AND AC UNITS

HOMEOWNER'S ROUTINE MAINTENANCE RECOMMENDATIONS

We strongly recommend a bi-annual maintenance checkup be performed by a **qualified service agency** before the heating and cooling seasons begin.

REPLACE OR CLEAN FILTER



WARNING

HIGH VOLTAGE!

DISCONNECT ALL POWER BEFORE SERVICING OR INSTALLING THIS UNIT. MULTIPLE POWER SOURCES MAY BE PRESENT. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY CAUSE PROPERTY DAMAGE, PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH.



IMPORTANT NOTE: NEVER OPERATE UNIT WITHOUT A FILTER INSTALLED AS DUST AND LINT WILL BUILD UP ON INTERNAL PARTS RESULTING IN LOSS OF EFFICIENCY, EQUIPMENT DAMAGE AND POSSIBLE FIRE.

A return air filter is not supplied with this unit; however, there must be a means of filtering the return air. An indoor air filter must be used with your comfort system. A properly maintained filter will keep the indoor coil of your comfort system clean. A dirty coil could cause poor operation and/or severe equipment damage.

The installer of your unit can tell you where your filter(s) are and how to clean or replace them.

Check your return filter(s) at least once every two months. When they are dirty, replace or clean as required.

Disposable type filters should be replaced. Reusable type filters may be cleaned.

NOTE: REUSABLE TYPE FILTERS SHOULD BE WASHED WITH WARM WATER, DRIED COMPLETELY AND SPRAYED WITH AN ADHESIVE ACCORDING TO THE MANUFACTURERS RECOMMENDATIONS.

You may want to ask your dealer about high efficiency filters. High efficiency filters are available in both electronic and non-electronic types. These filters can do a better job of catching small airborne particles.

Improper filter maintenance is the most common cause of inadequate heating or cooling performance. Filters should be cleaned (permanent) or replaced (disposable) every two months or as required. When replacing a filter, it must be replaced with a filter of the same type and size and always make certain the air flow arrows on the filter point in the proper direction.

CONDENSER AND EVAPORATOR MOTORS

The bearings on the air circulating blower motor and condenser motor are permanently lubricated and require no further lubrication.

COMPRESSOR

The compressor motor is hermetically sealed and does not require additional oiling.

ALUMINUM INDOOR COIL CLEANING (QUALIFIED SERVICER ONLY)

This unit is equipped with an aluminum tube evaporator coil. The safest way to clean the evaporator coil is to simply flush the coil with water. This cleaning practice remains as the recommended cleaning method for both copper tube and aluminum tube residential cooling coils.

An alternate cleaning method is to use one of the products listed in the technical publication TP-109 (shipped in the literature bag with the unit) to clean the coils. The cleaners listed are the only agents deemed safe and approved for use to clean round tube aluminum coils. TP-109 is available on the web site in Partner Link > Service Toolkit.

NOTE: ENSURE COILS ARE RINSED WELL AFTER USE OF ANY CHEMICAL CLEANERS.

ANNUAL INSPECTION (QUALIFIED SERVICER ONLY)

Your package unit should be inspected by a qualified installer, or service agency at least twice every year. This check should be performed before the heating and cooling seasons begin. This will ensure that the system is performing properly and safely. Repair as necessary.

- Check physical support of the unit. Ensure it is sound without any sagging, cracks, or gaps, around the base.
- Check for obvious signs of deterioration of the unit.
- Check both condenser and evaporator coil to make sure each are clean.
- **Return Air Connection.** Check for physical soundness and ensure that the connection is firmly sealed to the package unit casing.
- **Wiring.** Check wires for damage. Check electrical connections for tightness and/or corrosion.
- **Filters.** Check that filters are clean and in the proper placement in the unit or duct system.
- **Louvers.** Inspect air inlet louvers inside the heat exchanger compartments. Ensure the area is clean and free of dirt and debris.

BEFORE CALLING YOUR SERVICER

- Check the thermostat to confirm that it is properly set.
- Check the disconnect switch near the unit to confirm that it is closed.
- Check the electrical panel for tripped circuit breakers or open fuses. Reset the circuit breakers or replace fuses as necessary.
- Check for blockage of the indoor air inlets and outlets. Confirm that they are open and have not been blocked by objects (rugs, curtains or furniture).
- Check for obstructions on the unit. Confirm that it has not been covered on the sides or the top. Remove any obstruction that can be safely removed. If the unit is covered with dirt or debris, call a qualified servicer to clean it.
- Check the filter. If it is dirty, clean or replace it.

START-UP CHECKLIST

Residential Package - (Indoor Section)				
		Model Number _____		
		Serial Number _____		
ELECTRICAL				
Line Voltage (Measure L1 and L2 Voltage)	L1 - L2	_____		
Secondary Voltage (Measure Transformer Output Voltage)	R - C	_____		
Blower Amps		_____		
Heat Strip 1 - Amps		_____		
Heat Strip 2 - Amps		_____		
BLOWER EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE				
Return Air Static Pressure		_____	IN. W.C.	
Supply Air Static Pressure		_____	IN. W.C.	
Total External Static Pressure (Ignoring +/- from the reading above, add total here)		_____	IN. W.C.	
TEMPERATURES				
Return Air Temperature (Dry bulb / Wet bulb)		_____ DB °F	_____	WB °F
Cooling Supply Air Temperature (Dry bulb / Wet bulb)		_____ DB °F	_____	WB °F
Heating Supply Air Temperature		_____ DB °F		
Temperature Rise		_____ DB °F		
Delta T (Difference between Supply and Return Temperatures)		_____ DB °F		
GAS PRESSURES				
Gas Inlet Pressure		_____	IN. W.C.	
Gas Manifold Pressure (Low Fire)		_____	IN. W.C.	
Gas Manifold Pressure (High Fire)		_____	IN. W.C.	
Gas Type (NG) = Natural Gas / (LP) = Liquid Propane		_____		
Residential Package - (Outdoor Section)				
ELECTRICAL				
Supply Voltage (Measure L1 and L2 Voltage)	L1 - L2	_____		
Compressor Amps		_____		
Condenser Fan Amps		_____		
PRESSURES / TEMPERATURES				
Suction Circuit (Pressure / Suction Line Temperature)	PSIG	_____	TEMP	_____ °F
Liquid Circuit (Pressure / Liquid Temperature)	PSIG	_____	TEMP	_____ °F
Outdoor Air Temperature (Dry bulb / Wet bulb)		_____ DB °F	_____	WB °F
SUPERHEAT / SUBCOOLING				
	SH	_____	SC	_____
Additional Checks				
Check wire routings for any rubbing		_____		
Check product for proper draining		_____		
Check for kinked pressure switch tubing.		_____		
Check flue elbow for alignment and clamp tightness.		_____		
Check screw tightness on blower wheel.		_____		
Check factory wiring and wire connections.		_____		
Check screw tightness on Outdoor Motor and Blade		_____		
Check product for proper clearances as noted by installation instructions		_____		
°F to °C formula: (°F - 32) divided by 1.8 = °C °C to °F formula: (°C multiplied by 1.8) + 32 = °F				

CUSTOMER FEEDBACK

Daikin Comfort Technologies is very interested in all product comments.

Please fill out the feedback form on the following link:

<https://daikincomfort.com/contact-us>

You can also scan the QR code on the right to be directed to the feedback page.



Our continuing commitment to quality products may mean a change in specifications without notice.

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19001 Kermier Rd. Waller, TX 77484

www.daikincomfort.com